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"ALDERNEY BRAND" WEEKLY TRIBUNE—NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.
All advertisements intended for insertion in THE WEEKLY
TRIBUNE must be askind in to the publication office on sioniny of each week.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.

# New Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 6.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-A military uprising is reported in the Spanish Province of Badajoz. — Kavanagh and other Irish informers are still on the steamer Pathan. \_\_\_\_ James Feenry, an alleged Irish patriot, in Buffalo, has been exposed as an imposter.

A mob attacked the Jewish residents of Ekaterinoslav, Russia, and ten of the former were killed by soldiers. — The death rate in Egypt from

cholera is decreasing.

DOMESTIC.—It is reported from Pittsburg that the railroad telegraph operators are to be ordered out on strike early this week. — The President and party spent Sunday in Wyoming Territory. \_\_\_\_\_\_ The leaders of a band of railroad robbers were arrested yesterday in Brooklyn, near East St. Louis. = A daughter of George Lawson, of Long Branch, was burned to death, \_\_\_\_ Official figures of entries upon public lands in 1883 are given from the General Land Office. — Some excitement was caused at Long Branch last evening by a runaway accident. — Uneasiness is still felt in Boston over the condition of the shoe trade, resulting from recent failures. — Charles Ford, who kulled Jesse James, has been released on hail

CITY AND SUBURBAN. - Monsignor Capel preached esterday in St. Francis Xavier's Church on St. Igtius Loyola. — The seaside resorts were well rouized, — There was no change in the telegraph strike, = John L. Sullivan, who was expected to arrive from Boston, did not come, === An inmate of the Amityville Lunatio Asylum was said by his wife to be sane. \_\_\_ A Gravesend farmer hanged himself in his barn.

THE WEATHER - | RIBUNE local observations in dicate clear and fair weather, with slight changes in temperature. Temperature vesterday: Highest, 80°; lowest, 61°; average, 695g°.

Tribune readers ordering the Daily sent to them at sum mer resorts are requested to make sure of the exact name of the Post Office to which the paper is to be sent. Much trouble arises every summer from a neglect of this pre-

As was to be expected, the announcement that nsignor Capel would preach in the Church of St. Francis Xavier drew a large crowd yesterday to listen to the distinguished and eloquent speaker. Those who attended the service simply because they love to "spend their time in nothing else but either to tell or hear some new thing" were probably disappointed in the sermon. Monsignor Capel took as his theme the Church and the services which Loyola, the founder of the Jesuit Order, rendered to it. The substance of what the preacher said is given elsewhere in this paper.

President Hamlin makes a vigorous reply to He sconts the recent challenge to a debate beproposal, and mildly suggests that Mr. Shearman ought to know something about Turkish affairs before venturing to discuss them. Dr. Hamlin is not grateful for potite compliments upon his career in Constantinople and New-England. Hard facts and good logic he is prepared to give and take in the course of an argument, but he despises loose generalizations and "ghostly advice for the good of bis soul." After this bit of fine irony his freetrade critics may as well suppress their pious sjaculations and meet him on his own ground of economic controversy.

The whirlpool has always been one of the sights worth seeing at Niagara Falls, although most visitors heretofore have failed to give it particular attention. The sad fate of the unfortunate Captain Webb, however, has suddenly made the whirlpool and the rapids famous, and no sightseer now passes them by. A correspondent in a pleasant letter to THE TRIBUNE, which will be found in another column, comments on the favor which Mr. Vaux's suggestion to extend the proposed re-ervation at the Falls so as to inclu e the whirlpool rapids meets in Western New-York. It would not be wise to attempt to reserve too much land there for the public's exclusive use; but the Commission which has the matter in charge will do well to see if something cannot be done to carry the sug-

The news from Egypt concerning the cholera continues to be encouraging. A great falling off is reported in the number of fatal cases in Cairo. Sunday, a week ago, there were 330 deaths; on Saturday there were not more than 160. This is a rapid decline. The disease, ver, does not seem to be making much headway in Alexandria-if the dispatches from ce do not conceal the truth. The progress and action of the disease go far toward ning the opinion that after all it is not echoiera, but choleraic fever. The latter is frightful sickness, and often as fatal as the plague; but still it is a disease which depends upon peculiar sauitary conditions and which does not travel from one country to another as the real cholera does. It is yet too early to say certainly that the epidemic, whatever it may be, will not get a foothold in Europe; but it looks as if it might not.

In his letter on Inquestrial Germany, printed in The Trinums this morning, Mr. Robert P. n The Triaune this morning, Mr. Robert P. Porter gives a detailed description of the great Krupp Cannon Works at Essen, Prussia. as workmen in iron wills will be par-ly interested to learn how their brethren in the Fatherland live. The Germans at are certainly much better off than most English workmen of the same class; but ey are not so well situated as the ins of some of our exclusively manusturing towns. As Mr. Porter points out, soh is yet to be done even at such places as improve the condition of the German

day, although much less than those paid in America for similar labor, are considerably better than the corresponding wages in Free-Trade England, What Herr Krupp's 20,000 employes are now enjoying seems to be only an earnest of what Germany's new economic policy will do for them when it shall have been longer in force.

New-York sees many beautiful days every summer, but it is not often that an August Sunday is so perfect as yesterday was. Its loveliness tempted everybody to be out of doors, and the air was cool enough to permit all kinds of gentle exercise. There was no need for any one who had to stay in the city to envy those of his fellow-creatures who had gone to the mountains or the seaside in search of comfort. We have indeed had a pleasant summer thus far, and in this respect have been more fortunate than many of our neighbors. In Eastern Massachusetts and in parts of Connecticut and Rhode Island for instance all of July was painfully dry and dusty. There were no rainy days, and showers were rare, even in the river valleys. Crops suffered severely. Recently, however, rains have relieved these parched districts, and the inhabitants are so happy that they congratulate each other through their newspapers.

REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS IN OHIO. The Ohio campaign has now passed the stage of preparation. The parties have declared their aims, placed candidates in the field, and their candidates have disclosed in their speeches the course they mean to take, and the powers they have in debate. The effect of the positions taken by the parties and the candidates upon public opinion has also been to some extent made manifest. The general result has been to confirm the belief expressed by the shrewdest Republican leaders early in the season—that the State can certainly be carried with proper effort.

The liquor question, upon which the Democrats mainly relied at first, seems likely to hurt more than it helps them. The Scott law works well, brings a large sum into the public treasuries, so that lighter taxes on property are needed, and pleases the better class of liquor dealers because it drives many of the worst class out of the business. The Democratic politicians who assail it are confronted with the fact that the Democratic Legislature of Missouri has passed a more severe law of the same sort, known as the Downing law, which compels liquor-sellers to give bonds in the sum of \$3,000 each, and to pay from \$25 to \$200 each for State purposes, and not less than \$200 nor more than \$400 each for county purposes every six months. If this is a proper and popular measure for an intensely Democratic State like Missouri, it is asked, why should a Republican Legislature in Ohio be held unpardonable for enacting a law less severe? In fact, the new law proves so far popular with of the Senate, but of the advanced men among citizens of both parties that the shrewdest the Deputies. Democrats cease to assail it, believing that denunciation of it does their party more harm than good.

It was the hope of the Democratic manager to avoid much discussion of the tariff question. They dodged it in their platform as well as they could, and Judge Hoadly tried to evade it in his speeches, but the voters insist upon hearing about it nevertheless. Judge Foraker has treated the subject with great ability and effect, as one of the nighest importance, and it is clear that the policy chosen by the Democrats will put them on the defensive, in the hottest part of the campaign, on the very question which has a deeper interest than any other for a major ty of the voters.

It was expected by the Democratic managers that a " barrel" of money would buy them victory in the end. It is unfortunate for them. however, that the letter of J. H. Woodward has been published, affirming that Judge Hoadley complained that his nomination "cost for any one to spend for the office, to say nothing of the nomination." As early as July 11, a dispatch from Ohio stated that tue candidate was besieged in his office by gaugs of political strikers, almost past endurance, and complained that the nomination alone cost fully \$50,000, half of which was spent in Cincinnati the night of the primaries." These statements have created an unpleasant impression all over the State. Decent voters dislike to support a party which is controlled and seeks to control the State by shameless bribery. The strikers and bloodsuckers feel no enthusiasm or a candidate who grumbles that \$50,000 is too much for the office, and the shrewd managers think a man who talks so much is not a safe man to do "business" for. In the end, it is more than likely that the loudly advertised "barrel" will cost the party more votes than it will

The Republicans are united, and working earnestly together; the Democrats do not agree about Mr. Hoadly's "new Democracy," nor about the attempt to get rid of the odium of free-trade ideas, nor about the manner in which General Durbin Ward was deteated, nor about the ousting of John G. Thompson from the conduct of the campaign, nor about the treatment of Mr. Pendleton. At present, it does not seem possible that their full party vote can be poiled for such a candidate as Judge Hoadly, nominated in such a manner over the "old-rashioned" and popular General Ward, on a platform that turns the cold shoulder to "a tariff for revenue only," and warms up only in the effort to save liquorsellers from taxation. But the Republicans will not take success for granted. They will make and ought to make the utmost efforts, working to the end as if the result, not only in the State, but in the coming Presidential contest, might turn upon every vote. Their preliminary canvass shows a large majority, but the Republicans elsewhere hope that it will not betray them into over-confidence.

M. Ferry's Ministry has survived the political vicissitudes of a Parliamentary session When it was gazetted last February it was styled by the boulevard wits a Gambetta Ministry with a Gambetta left out. It was re-cruited mainly from the Union Républicaine, the group with which the great leader was identified, and included several members of his own Ministry, in addition to M. Challemel-Lacour, his intimate associate. Formed at a time when there was an indefinite dread of a estoration and a lack of public confidence in the permanence of existing institutions, the Ministry has evinced courage in dealing with the questions of the day, and by its steadiness and resolution has done much to reassure the country. The close of the session finds it firmly intrenched in power. It has a will of irmly intrenched in power. It has a will of its own and has made several resolute efforts to enforce it. It has considerable debating power, and apparently possesses greater political influence in the Chambers than any previous Ministry has had since M. Grevy beFerry's Ministry was a financial bill empowering the Government either to redeem the five-per-cents or to convert them into new rentes bearing interest at 419 per cent. This was a measure which had been expected by bondholders for five years, and was not seriously opposed The Finance Minister announced that it would result in an annual saving of at least \$7,000,000 to the budget, besides placing the stock on a steady footing, Conversion, however, has not enabled him to reduce the two sides of his balance-sheet to a common level. The revenue for the first half of the year was \$5,600,000 below the estimate of the budget, and the Government, in view of the unusual expenditures which it will be called upon to meet, has been forced to ask for an extra budget providing for a loan of \$60,000,000 at 3 per cent. While the financial situation of the country is unsatisfactory, the Ministry of the day is not held responsible for an extravagant scale of expenditures maintained by previous Ministries, and especially by M. de Freycinet's. If it adheres, however, to its present policy of foreign aggression and experimental colonization, it will have to meet in its turn the charge of reckless extravagance and miscalculation. At present, that policy seems to be a popular one, M. Challemel-Lacour's spirited speeches being well received, and the votes of credit for the Tonquin expeditions encountering only a feeble minority of seventy-two Deputies.

The Ministry has also succeeded in osing of the troublesome question of the railway conventions and of securing the passage of the Magistracy Reform Bill. Minister of Public Works carried his point by laying stress upon the actual condition of the public treasury. He admitted that it would have been better if the State had purchased the railways outright a few years ago, instead of authorizing so enormous an outlay for public works. But he contended that this policy was out of the question, when the Government had no surplus at its command; and that it was not wise to go on borrowing \$90,000,000 a year for the completion of minor ratiways. He defended his agreements with the companies as a convenient expedient for reducing public expenditures and avoiding a derangement of the finances without putting an end to railway construction. Various interests combined against the Government proposals, and Radicals and Reactionaries seemed determined to obstruct their progress in committee, but the final votes of approval were reached prior to the adjournment. The Magiscracy bill, even with the amendments introduced in the Senate, was a most rad'cal measure of judicial reform, but it was carried by large majorities in both Chambers. Its passage is a most significant proof that the Ministry not only has a policy of its own, but the power of enforcing it. This power it possesses by virtue of its representative character. It was not organized in the interest of the moderate men

### THE WOOL AND WOOLLEN DUTIES.

The Ohio Democrats, in their platform, asserted that the reduction of duties on wool in the recent tariff was unfair because at the same time woollen manufacturers obtained a substantial increase of duties on many classes of goods. This was so gross a misrepresentation that it was speedily contradicted, but perhaps no man in the country is as competent to meet it in every detail as Mr. John L. Hayes, the secretary of the Wool Manufacturers' Association and the president of the late Tariff Commission. His argument on the whole subject. in the Quarterly Bulletin of the association, is very exhaustive, and, while calm and kindly in tone, and designed to remove rather than to increase the contr versial spirit, presents a great

mass of facts to support its positions. Mr. Hayes shows that the reduction of duties on those kinds of wool that would compete to any considerable extent with American worl was practically of no effect, because the duties, exclude imports, are still high enough for that purpose. He shows, too, that the wool-growers of Obio and some Eastern States have suffered, and now suffer, under the new tariff, not at all from foreign competition, but from the competition of Texas and Territory wool, the production of which the duties have vastly increased. It was the object, and has been the effect, of the wool tariff, to stimulate wool production in parts of the countr where it formerly did not exist. Because of its success, the price of similar wool grown in Ohio has been depressed, but there is open to the growers in the older States a great field in the production of sheep for markets and the breeding of stock for newer regions. As to the effect of the new tariff, it is shown that the wools corresponding to the best O io wools bear a reduced duty of only 1 3-10 cents per pound, while the reduction on wools competing with the great bulk of American production is merely nominal, because the duty will be still probibitory.

As to the reduction on woollen goods, Mr. Haves shows that the reduction on Brussels carpets is 2512 per cent; on lograin carpets, 23 6-10 per cent; on worsted coating, from 634 to 16 cents per yard, the reduction on the wool entering into it being from 2.6 to 4.37 cents; on cheviots from 10 to 15 cents per yard, the reduction on the wool used being about 4 cents; on flannel coating, from 634 to 1114 cents a yard, the reduction on the wool used being from 2.4 to 5.6 cents; on worsted coating, wool back, from 1312 to 2212 cents, the reduction on the wool used being from 5 to 6 1-5 cents; on broadcloth from 834 to 10 cents a yard, the reduction on the wool used being from 612 to 7 1-3 cents; on beavers from 1312 to 2212 cents a yard, the reduction on the wool used being from 512 to 10 2-3 cents; and on ladies' cloaking from 15 to 2212 cents a yard, the reduction on the wool used being from 512 to 8 2-3 cents; on blunkets, though those of the lower price have not been imported, the reduction on those of good quality would be 50 cents, and on the wool entering into them 22 cents; on knit goods, the reduction ranges from 84 cents per dozen, the reduction on wool in these being less than 10 cents, up to \$1,92 per dozen, the reduction on wool in these being less than 40 cents. All these and other details, which there is not space to quote, certainly go far to prove that the reduction of duty on the manufactured goods is not only greater than on wool generally, but muet greater than the reduction on the wool en-

teros into them. Mr. Hayes separately treats the duties on Axminster carpets, and all-wool dress goods, which were pointed out by THE TRIBUNE some time ago as the only possible pretexts in the new tariff for the allegation made by the Democrats, and shows that these goods were not produced in this country when the old tariff was enacted, but are now produced, and provision is therefore made for them in correspondence with the new daties on other similar goods. The actual duty on all-woot dress goods is only one cent higher than was imposed by the old tariff on goods with cotton warp, not enough to cover the duty on the wool used. In all these matters Mr. Hayes presents the subject so forcibly that his paper will so far, no doubt, to clear away misapprehensions. These misapprehensions, at first not unnatural when the details were not known, were seized upon by the Democrats for political effect, and it is well that all who desire to know the truth now have means ot access to it through the Bulletin of the Wool Association.

HOUSEHOLD BLIND-PITS.

The dangers arising from suburban systems of house-drainage have been practically illustrated by two melancholy accidents within a single week. The first occurred in Newark, N. J. householder, observing that stenches were oming from a cesspool in his yard, suspected hat the trap was out of order, and procuring a adder went down into the pit. His daughters, hearing him fall heavily on the bottom of the cesspool, procured the assistance of two men. They went down by the ladder but were immediately suffocated. The three lifeless bodies were subsequently drawn to the surface by grappling-hooks. The gases arising from the cesspool were so foul that lanterns were extinguished as soon as they were-lowered into it. The second accident occurred on Wednesday in the neighboring town of Passaic. Under the surface of the street there were two cesspools, which received waste wa'er and sewage from a hetel. The pipes connecting the cesspools had become obstructed, so that the outer one did not receive the overflow from the inner receptacle. The hotel proprietor, warned of the fact by the backing up of the waste water indoors, employed a laborer to open the outer cesspool and clear out the connecting pipes. This workman upon entering the cesspool was overcome by the mephitic gases and fell from the ladder. He was rescued from the pit and resuscitated, but the two men who effeeted his deliverance lost their own lives One of the rescuers who was suffocated by the stenches of the cesspool was a Freeholder of the County and a most estimable man.

These fatal accidents indicate the perit to which workmen are exposed in entering underground receptacles of this sort and the necessity of adequate precautions to secure their safety. That is the direct moral to be drawn from these occurrences. But the indirect inferences are even more important. These cesspools, in which men were suffocated as soon as they went into them, were directly connected with the entire system of drainage indoors; and this is the case wherever they are used as a substitute for the ordinary system of street sewerage. If there are no traps either in the main drain-pipe or under each sink and basin, there are no barriers to the set-back of these foul gases from the cesspool and their distribution through the bouse. Only the best traps are of real utility in shuting out mephitic air under ordinary circumstances, and even these can be forced, provided there be sufficent pressure in front of them. If the main drain, as is generally the case in suburban houses, be unprovided with a trap and inlet of fresh air outside the wall, the most elaborate system of traps and ventilating apparatus in kitchen, bath-room and chambers will afford little or no protection against loose joints and rents in the waste-pipes indoors, The insidious poison, which proved instantaneously tatal in the obstructed cesspools in Newark and Passaic, if denied egress by the stoppage of manboles or the obstruction of connecting pipes, is carried back to taint with its foul breath the atmosphere of the household. Outside it will do additional harm, if the water in daily use comes from a well on the premises. Cesspools invariably leak, even if they are warranted to be air-tight. Too often, indeed, the masons who construct them provide for constant

leakage into the surrounding soil. It is not strange that the most sagacious sanitary engineers have set their faces sternly against the cesspool system. Well-informed architects, when requested to prepare plans for supurban residences, inveigh against it as the worst method of disposing of sewage that can be imagined. "It is boxing up a nest of "rattlesnakes," they will sav, "and leav-"ing them free to wriggle their way windows." "Better kill them out of doors,' they will add sententiously. But the only system which the architects and engineers can recommend as a substitute f r cesspools is expensive, hable to get out of order within a few years, and requiring constant supervision. This is the system of sub-surface irrigation, which has received the approval of some of the best-informed sanitary engineers in Europe and the United States. It substitutes for cesspools two, or sometimes three tanks, the contents of which are discharged once in twentyfour hours through a connecting system of tile-pipes underground, and being distributed over a large area are readily absorbed by the soil and vegetation. On a large scale its operation is considered remarkably successful. For single residences it is open to some practical objections, the monthly clearance of the tanks and the exhumation and relaying of the tile-pipes as often as once in five years being the principal ones. Probably it is the best system of drainage for suburban houses yet devised; but it is by no means perfect.

## MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The feature in business last week was the collapse of an attempt to control the leather trade of the country. Just as the Coffee King bursted, and the Lord of Lard, the pig-tron ring, the grain ring and the pool in oil, so the combination to maintain artificial prices in the leather market, though very successful for a time during the past year, has at last got itself thoroughly tanned. The individuals engaged in these great speculative movements may have been worthy of sympathy, but there can be no doubt that their operations were most prejudicial to trade and to industry. A great part of the depression and embarassment which have prevaried for the past two years has been due to the numerous and powerful combinations formed during and after the great speculation of 1880. The success of rings and corners in that time of feverish advance led many to the belief that any branch of business could be thus reduced to a game of marked cards or loaded dice, if a combination could be formed strong enough to control the markets. We are witnessing some of the results, Shaw Brothers were the largest manufac-

turers of leather in the country, and have for a time, it is said, "mainly succeeded in con-trolling the leather trade" of; the United States. They could not control their own bank account, however, and have dragged the whole trade into serious trouble for a time. As manufacturers of "leather paper," they were certainly more successful than the banks now wish they had been. But it is creditable to the New-England banks that, although they were said to have been loaded down with this leather paper, and some are thought to have lost heavily, none have yet been obliged to succumb. Attending or following the failure of Shaw Brothers, which was rumored in Boston on Saturday the 28th, but did not occur on Saturday the 28th, but did not occur until Monday, came the fall of such houses as C. W. Copeland & Co., S. C. & J. G. Phin-ney, Charles H. Ward, and several others, with many manufacturing concerns; and it is telegraphed that Hersey, Whistler & Wyman,

of Boston, will be announced to-day as having failed, with two tanning concerns in this State, in which they were interested. In other branches of business, the only notable stoppage during the past week has been that of the Lancaster Watch Company, but the strike of 1,800 men has prevented the resumption of work at the South C teago rolling mills, and a mortgage for \$300,000 has been effected by the Calumet Iron and Steel Company to clear away current indebtedness. Strikes continue to multiply; though the Bethlehem steel works are now running full time, new strikes occurred during the week, of 400 men each, in the Republic Mine at Humbolt, Mich., and on the Pittsburg, Mc-Keesport and Youghiogheny Railroad, of la-

horers. The monthly Treasury statements attracted little attention, and the bank statement on Saturday, taken in connection with Treasury averages, showed no movement of money out of the city. The supply for lending on collaterals was far in excess of the demand, and loans were made at 112 per cent on call, and 4 per cent for sixty or ninety days, but mercantile loans were hard to make except with names of the most undoubted strength. The recent failures have occasioned much distrust, and lenders are acting with unusual caution; and, as corporate management is also much distrusted, capitalists prefer to lend on collaterals, even at low rate, rather than to invest. The volume of business is small, though the shrinkage apparent in exchanges is partly due to the successful working of the new stock-clearing establishment, through which actual deliveries are avoided except for balances of stocks due. In a time of activity, this will make a great difference in the nominal amount of exchanges, but the sales last week were only 790,000 shares in all.

The Cotton Exchange, was more active than usual at this season, and an advance of one eighth in the price was made, partly because of large export sales, but with much speculative activity added. In the grain market the dealings were not as large as they have been in other recent weeks, though wheat advanced a little and corn and oats declined. Lard was more active and declined to 8.75 cents; the o'l market was uncertain and mixed, but closed about 2 cents higher than on the Saturday preceding. Some improvement in the wool market is mentioned, and woollen goods are said to be in rather better demand, while some concessions were made to induce purchases of cottons. In the railroad world the sale of the Richmond and Danville was the especial feature, though it does not yet appear just what relations are contemplated between that road and the East Tennessee and Georgia. Mr. Jewett announces the intention of the Erie to extend its Wyoming branch to Wilkesbarre, and the completion of the St. Louis and Texas narrow-guage road, giving connection with the Illinois Central from Cairo to Gainesville, Texas, was celebrated on Saturday at the crossing of the Arkansas River.

Strange and various are the experiences of distinguished actors. In the course of his recent and very brilliant professional tour in Germany, Edwin Booth acted in Hanover, where, as it now appears, his performance of Hamlet was seen with a peculiar ardor of approbation by a temale resident of that city. This individual, indeed, as she now declares, was so deeply impressed by Mr. Booth's acting of the melancholy Dane that she could not sleep after the spectacie, but sat up all night, engaged in making a portrait of the actor as he appeared in that character. This work of art she displayed in the morning to a sympathetic friend, who was of the opinion of sir Toby Belch, that such gifts should not be hid. He advised her to have it photographed and published; accordingly, it has been. It appears in a Hamburg newspaper of recent date. and point for point, and line for line, it is nothing more nor less than the well-known picture of Heary Irving in the character of Funderdecken, in "The Flying Dutchman," a p cture that is as common all over London as the dropped "H" or the hansom cab. It is needless to add that Mr. Booth, who is thus made to appear to be advertising hunself by means of the portrait of a brother-actor, should in no way be held responsible for the dishonest and stupid proceeding of this enthusiastic liandverian

According to The Whitehall Times," Should Samuel J. Tilden ever be acting President, there would be developments that would astoursh the American people." What does The Times mean by developments-cipher dispatches, for instance?

The recent Lynchburg convention must have been a delightful gathering. A "delegate from Fairfax County," writing to a Washington paper in a strain of unbroken eulogy, says the convention represented the "honor, respectability, intelligence and popular liberty" and numerous other things of the Commonwealth of Virginia. "The utmost harmony prevailed," he says, "and parliamentary rules were strictly observed by the presiding officers, who even atlowed one or two of the delegates, who seemed to have a little too much of 'Bourbou' in them, to keep the floor, after they had got it, until they themseives yielded it, a politeness and indulgence rarely met with in any Northern convention." After this, we are prepared to have the writer say, "I did not notice during the long session, which lasted until half-past 11 o'clock at night, one single unpleasant

Canon Godfrey Pope, ot India, is mentioned as a probable successor to the late Dr. Colenso as bishop of Natal. Ex-Congressman De La Matyr, of Indians, has

for the present given up politics, and is back in the ministry. It is said that he will preach in Denver,

Ex-Governor Walter Harriman, of New-Hampshire, is slowly recovering from his recent illness, but it is feared that he will never be quite well

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 5 .- Governor Benjamin F. Butler, who had been visiting his daughter, Mrs. Ames, at the Highlands of Navesink, came to Long Branch to-day, and left here for New York on the steamer Plymouth Rock, so as to catch the night boat for Boston. Many persons were introduced to the Governor on the pier and boat.

Mr. T. B. Smithies, of Loudon, who has just died, did more, probably, than any other man in England to save animals from cracity. He was the Editor of The British Workman. The Band of Hope Review, and other publications of a philanthropic character.

Mr. Herbert W. Smyth, who succeeds Mr. A. W. Sould as Latin instructor at Williams College, is graduate of Swarthmore, Harvard and Gottingen At the last-named institution he was a pupil of Fick and Kiliburn in Oriental languages and literature, and he will add Sanscrit to the curriculum of Will-

"Yes, I sold Abraham Lincoln his first pair of pectacles," said a veteran coulist of Chicago to a reporter of The Chicago Tribune the other day. was about the time of the Legislature of 1854, when he was a lawyer in Springfield. Some editor down there paid me \$15 to make Mr. Lincoln a pair of gold spectacles, and those were the first be ever wore. When he was elected President I made him three pairs, one of gold and two of steel. I knew the Lincoln family protty well, and I straightened Bob's eyes for him when he was a little fellow. He was born cross-eyed, you know."

A few days ago Colonel John D. Washburn, of Worcester, Mass., was the guest of a gentleman at a summer resort hotel. He happens to resemble President Arthur in some respects, and on the strength of this resemblance a wag started the story hat he was the President. The result was that every body in the place crowded in the hotel to get a look at the distinguished guest. When told of their intrake they appeared to be incredulous, and during

"The ingenious Woodstock clergy," says The Ingenious Woodstock clergy," says
The Echo, "have a shrewd way of collecting money,
Only a few weeks ago the incumbent of the parish
church solicited subscriptions for a stains -grass window in honor of Chaucer, a man named Chaucer, who
cannot be identified with the poet, having once had a
house in the parish. Now the rural dean comes forward
with a proposal to set up a stained-glass window in
memory of the late Duke of blar'borough's efforts to resoft the Deceased Wife's Sister bill."

In a recent lecture at Monteagle, Tenn. upon manufacturing in the South, Mr. A. S. Colyar, of The Nashville American, drew this contrast between Pennsylvania and Tennessee, by way of showing that diversified industries are the foundation of prosperity; "The man who inherited all his ideas says he must adhere to the mortgaged-farm polley and no argument can reach him. Take the two great States of Pennsylvania and Tennessee, point him to their history—to the equality in their natural resources and the great difference in their developed resources. Show him that each State has about 46,000 square miles, each has mountains filled with minerals, and each has rich productive valleys—that both have immense beds of coal—that Tennessee has twice as much iron as Pennsylvania—that Pennsylvania twice as much iron as Pennsylvania—that Pennsylvania has diversified pursuits, but Tennessee has not—that Pennsylvania is working up the raw material and making a home market for her farmers—that her farms are worth nine hundred millions, while ours are worth less than two hundred—that one sincie city in Pennsylvania than two hundred—that one single city in Pennsylvania manufactures goods enough in one year to buy the whole State of Tennessee and have fifty millions left; that farm lands in one State are worth \$100 per acre, while in the other they are not worth the fifth of that—show him all this, and show him that it all comes from diversified pursuits, giving people employment, making a home market, tuying at home and sedling abroad, bringing money in instead of sending it out, and still the man with innerlied ideas will stand by the mortanged-tarm policynothing can move him. The young men of the South must be mainly relied on in the work of building up." Mr. Fawcett, the Postmaster-General of

Great Britain, in his annual report recently issued, reprints from the first annual report sent out by his office in 1855 a historical summary of the post-office which, together with the statistics of the year, affords which, together with the statistics of the year, allords an opportunity to study the progress of letter-carrying in the United Kingdom. From the historical summary it appears that the post-office had its rise in a proclamation of Charles I., who commanded his Postmaster of England for Foreign Parts "to settle a running post or two to run night and day between Edinburgh and London, to go thither and come back again in aix days, and to take with them all suce letters as shall be directed to any post-town in or near that as shall be directed to any post-town in or near that road." A post to foreign countries "for the benefit of English mercanate" had been organized in the previous reign, but in Charles's proclamation lies the dist evidence of the establishment of a dovernment Post Office for inland letters. In 1637 the King claimed a monopoly of letter-carrying wherever he established posts. The claim was resented as an encroachment of the crown, but the Parliament found a State post so convenient that it adopted the institution, put down a rival post estab lished by the Common Council of Loudon in 1649, and in 1657, during Cromwell's Protectorate, passed the ordipost office, and which was substantially re-enacted at the Restoration. In 1830 the mails were for the first time conveyed by railway. The year to which Mr. Fawcett's re-port relates ended last March. It shows that in the United port relates ended hast March. It shows that in the United Kingdom the circulation of letters has increased at about the same ratio as the population; that of post-cards, as was the case last year also, rather more rapidly. In total number of letters delivered during the year exceeded 1.280,000,000, while the humber of post-cards was 144,000,000. In 1839, the year before the introduction of the Fenny Post, three letters were seet yer head of population. In the following year the number of post-cards was 144,000,000. In 1839, they gar the number of post-cards was 144,000,000. In 1839, they are seen as the same of population. In the following year the number of post-cards was 144,000,000. In 1839, they are the number of post-cards in the following year the number of Edy doubled; in 1873 it had resen to 29, and it now stands as 36. Comparing the different divisions of the United Kingdom, England is far in advance, the average number of the Juneau the average number of letters per head is only 13, while in France the number of letters per head is only 13, while in France the number of letters per head is only 13, while in France the number of letters per head is only 13, while in France the number of the persons in the Post-Office Savings Bank and deposited over 239,000,000. Acring the year. Of every ten persons in England and wairs one is a deposition for Post-Office Savings Bank, and deposited over 239,000,000. It is sootland the number is 1 in 35 and in ireland 1 in 48. The grees revenue of the Post-Office during the year was 29,413,812, the expeculture, 26,352,064; balance

## TOWN TALK.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

INCONGRUOUS ARCHITECTURE.-The three façades of the new Produce Exenange are disappointing. There are three entrances on the three streets on which the building faces, but low and broad, and not in keeping with the lefty structure. The new Opera House is open to the same objection: the three entrances look like the openings to "beer tunnels." The Field Building has no entrance in kerping with its other architectural beauties. On the other hand the entrance to the Welles Building. nearly opposite on Broadway, is one of the handsom in the city and to harmony with the rest of the building.

THE NEW JUSTICESHIP OF THE IID DISTRICT .- Judge Henry A. Moore, of the Kings County Court—a court for the trial of criminal offences, about equal in jurisdiction more a riously talked of as the Democratic candidate for the new Suoreme Court Judgeship to be filed this fall. His nomination, would be equivalent to an election in the Hid Judicial District. He would in all probability says no opposent, the Republicans supporting him as they supported Judge Brady when a Democratic candidate a few years ago. Against Wincuester Britton and Willard Bartlett, the Republicans would run a candidate with some show of success. Mr. Britton has the unbappy faculty of antagonizing men. Plymouth Church and " Tearful Tommy Shearman" would rise up as one man to oppose Mr. Bartlett, against whom they have animosities growing out of his father's brief and todefluite connection with the defence of Mr. Beecher in the trial of Mr. Tilton's "suspicious."

EXAGGERATED STORIES. -If her officials are not care tions France will come finally to rank in public opinion as one of the little German principalities whose govern-ment Offenbach and other libratio makers have so fro quently buriesqued. A few days ago there was the official announcement of a fight between Frenca and Chinese soldiers at Tonquin in which the former, though the assatiants, killed 1,000 of the latter with a total loss to themselves of only eleven. Now the Paris
papers are filled with details of a grand compiracy to
overturn the republic, re-establish monarchy, etc., etc.
One is irresistibly reminded by these evidently exigone is irrestably remarked by the conspirators in the comic opera of "Prince Methusaiem." A musician, whose prize composition is finally rejected e-wing to political complications, is the colef conspirator; and he and his confederates finally succeed in revolutionizing the Government and in winning over the army of ninety-seven men by a liberal use of toy torpedoes ex-pioded to Strauss waltz music.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE IN POLITICS.-President Reilly, of the Board of Aidermen, was talking on Saints day with a gentleman who had asked him as to his opinday with a gentleman who had asked him as to he obtained ion of the new Controller, and as to the power of appointment by the Mayor of a Commissioner of Philis Works in place of Mr. Thompson. The Aiderman said that opinions differed, and the statute seemed to conflict as to the time of expiration of Commissioner Thompson's term; but there was no question that the present Mayor would have the appointment of a successor to Mr. Thompson; and to that successor, Controller Grant, Mayor Edson and the three citizens mand by the Aqueduct Bill as commissioners would fall the immense patronace under that bill. This talk suggested the reflection that politics, which makes strange bedfellows and stranger complications has rarely made a more singular combination in New-York that when it introduced the Produce Exchange into the control of local affairs. A year ago Mr. Edson and Mr. Grant never dreamed of being at the head of the excentive and financial branches of the city government. It would have been only a distorted nightmare which would have represented them in those positions with the hearty approval of the politicians of all parties—that is, of all politicians affect a satisfaction with the result, but it is evident from talk with many of them that they bend ion of the new Controller, and as to the power of ap politiceans of all parties that cannot help themselves. The politicians affect a estimate of them that the result, but it is evident from talk with many of them that they bed to the yeke simply because they are bound by it, and while pulling together, are also pushing against each other after the manner of stubborn exes under yeke.

## THEATRICAL MISCELLANY.

The popular manager and writer, Mr. T. E. DeLeon, of Mobile, has recently written a emeety for Miss Kate Puin on, entitled " led; or Oaly a Would."

Lawrence Barrett afile for home next well as a boundary, and, as previously astronocat, will as at the Star Thomare, New York, August 27, as Lancotto.

the Star Thonire, New York, August 27, as Landolo.
Kate Clarton intends to revive, next seen, that pleturesque, effective and always popular melodrama. The Sta of fee. Her coases begins at Landon, Mass. on August 27.
The news from John McCullough is steadily pood and opeoring. Tale nemerous acces in repetity recovering his former health and quiette, and he will appear to the see of the Thalis. Theaten, Mr. Generical, late of the Thalis. Theaten,